

fuscous; second s.m. about as broad as high, receiving first r. n. almost at its end. Legs black, with black hair; spurs clear ferruginous; apical fimbria and hair of underside of abdomen black; abdomen very feebly punctured, second segment without any visibly depressed area.

Hab. Boulder, Colorado, May 21, 1906 (*Glenn Hite*).

A most unexpected find, like nothing I have seen from America, but closely allied to the European *A. fulva*.

Boulder, Colorado, U.S.A.,

Feb. 3, 1907.

XLIII.—*New Mammals from Lake Chad and the Congo, mostly from the Collections made during the Alexander-Gosling Expedition.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS and R. C. WROUGHTON.

It is hoped that a general account of the zoological collections made during the recent Alexander-Gosling expedition from Nigeria by way of Lake Chad to Shari, Oubangui, and Welle to the Upper Nile will be published later, but in the meanwhile such new mammals as we have been able to distinguish are here described.

Both Capt. Gosling, whose death we have to deplore, and Mr. Boyd Alexander took very great interest in the collection of mammals, and considering the difficulties inseparable from such an expedition the number and condition of the specimens obtained afford striking testimony to the pains they took in this direction. As a result they have discovered a remarkable number of new and interesting forms, one of these, *Colomys Goslingi*, representing a new genus.

We have also included descriptions of a few other mammals from the same area, their characteristics having become evident during the work on the Alexander-Gosling specimens.

The whole of the collections obtained by the expedition have been presented to the National Museum by Mr. Boyd Alexander and the executors of Capt. Gosling.

Rhynchocyon Claudi, sp. n.

A white-tailed *Rhynchocyon*, with the usual pattern brightly marked; about the size of *Stuhlmanni*, Mats.

General ground-colour above a rather bright red-brown (darker and less bright in the female), below a bright orange-buff. A patch behind the ears, and the cheeks, a lighter

shade; two dark (almost black) streaks from the shoulders to the tail, broken at regular intervals, from the middle of the back backwards, by whitish-buff spots; outside these on each side two other dark stripes, not extending quite so far forward as the median pair, broken by five and four pale spots (the general effect is that of a rather regular chess-board pattern on the lower back, rump, and haunches). Individual hairs of the back, outside the pattern-area, grey at their bases, then a bright buff (almost orange) with black tips, the black tips varying very much in length, from two thirds the whole length of the hair to 1 or 2 mm. only at the distal end. Fore feet dark-coloured, clothed with short hairs which are black at base and tip, with a median bright buff ring; hind feet still more sparsely clothed with even shorter hairs of the same pattern. Tail at base black for a short distance (30–35 mm.), then white and clothed with sparse, very short, white hairs.

The measurements of the type specimen are as follows:—

Head and body 314 mm.; tail 222; hind foot 80; ear 30.

Skull: greatest length 67 (circ.); length of nasals 19; length of frontal suture 27.5; greatest breadth 35; inter-orbital breadth 22; length of palate 35; length p^2 to m^2 inclusive 20.

Hab. Beritio, Welle River.

Type. Old male. Original number 58. Collected February 14th, 1906, by Mr. Boyd Alexander. (Four specimens and a young skull examined.)

The present species is at once separable from all others except *Stuhlmanni* by its white tail, and from that it differs by its paler brighter colouring. In the type of *Claudi*, though a very old animal, the chessboard pattern on the back is brightly and clearly marked.

We have named this handsome species and the duiker described further on in honour of Major Claud Alexander, the leader of the Alexander-Gosling Expedition up to the time of his death.

Erinaceus spiculus, sp. n.

A medium-sized hedgehog, belonging to the group with four toes, with the colouring and short slender spines of *albiventris*.

Spines short (15 mm.), slender and absent on the summit of the crown along a band about 5 mm. broad.

Ear of medium size, smaller than in *Adansoni* from Senegal, but larger than in the Soudanese *albiventris*. Hind

foot larger than in either of these species. The claws of the toes (especially of the two inner) exceptionally long and stout, even more so than in *Adansoni*; that of the innermost toe measures $7 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Skull in size as in *Adansoni*, but that of the latter much stouter and broader: thus, in *Adansoni* the width of the brain-case at the roots of the zygomata is 19.5 mm., against 18.3 in the present species; similarly the breadth at the postorbital constriction and that across the zygomata are 11 and 30 mm., as compared with 10.3 and 26. In *Adansoni* the sagittal crest is strongly defined and carried forward to the middle of the frontals, while in *spiculus* it is much less distinct and cannot be traced beyond the front edge of the parietals. In *Adansoni* the nasals (15 mm.) are longer than in *spiculus* (12.5 mm.), but nevertheless the muzzle is shorter; the distance from the front of p^4 to the front of i^1 in the two species is 10 and 11 mm. respectively.

The following are measurements of the type (those of the body taken in the flesh):—

Head and body 220 mm.; tail 10; hind foot 30; ear 20.

Skull: greatest length 44; palatal length 26; brain-case, breadth 18.3; zygomatic breadth 26; length p^4 , m^1 , and m^2 10.

Hab. Maifoni, near Lake Chad.

Type. Old male (skin and skull). Original number 18. Collected by Mr. Boyd Alexander on 17th January, 1905. (Three specimens examined.)

The nearest neighbours of *spiculus* are *albiventris*, Wagn., from the Soudan and *Adansoni*, Rochebrune, from Senegal. It resembles *albiventris* externally by its short fine spines, but is distinguishable from it by its longer hind foot and very much stronger toe-claws. In skull-characters it approximates to *Adansoni* and is easily distinguishable from *albiventris* by its markedly larger molars, broader para- and mesopterygoid fossæ, and especially by the absence of the frontal depression so marked in *albiventris*; the points in which it differs from *Adansoni* have already been noticed.

Poiana Richardsoni ochracea, subsp. n.

A paler and more ochraceous form of *P. Richardsoni*.

General characters, so far as can be judged from a native skin, as in *P. Richardsoni*, but the spots are smaller and more scattered, and the ground-colour is nearer "clay-colour," but verging slightly towards tawny. Under surface, instead of being nearly white, of a bright buffy ochraceous colour.

Limbs approximately clay-colour. Ground-colour of tail like body, the dark rings rather narrower than in *Richardsoni*; no trace of the fine intermediate dark rings generally present between the broad ones.

Size apparently rather less than in true *Richardsoni*.

Hab. Near Yambuya, Aruwimi River, Congo (about 25° E., 1° N.).

Type. Native skin without skull. B.M. no. 7.1.2.4. Obtained by R. B. Woosnam.

This beautiful eastern representative of the West-African *Poiana Richardsoni* may be readily recognized by the marked difference in its general body-colour.

Crossarchus Alexandri, sp. n.

Allied to *C. obscurus*, but larger and with much longer skull.

General appearance very much as in *C. obscurus*, the long loose coat and grizzled colour as in that animal, though the general tone is not so dark. Fur, when the animal is in full pelage, very long, the hairs from 50 to 60 mm. in length; an underfur of short woolly hairs present in some specimens. General colour a coarse mixture of black and pale clay-colour, the dorsal hairs pale clay-colour for their basal half (an inconspicuous dark ring present about the middle of their lower half), then broadly black, with a terminal or subterminal band of dull whitish. Wool-hairs pale brown basally, lighter terminally. Under surface similar, but the browner basal part of the pelage more obvious. Crown and middle line of face blackish brown, sometimes sharply contrasted with the grey or buffy cheeks and sides of muzzle. Ears pale brown. Lips and chin pale buffy. Upper surface of forearms, hands, and feet black. Claws very large, the anterior longer than the posterior. Tail long-haired at base, evenly tapering, mixed black and greyish like the body.

In some specimens, taken probably at a different season, the long loose hairs are few or absent, and the whole body is clothed in a short coat of greyish underfur.

Skull conspicuously different from that of *C. obscurus* by its very much greater length, the breadth being about the same. Teeth much longer throughout.

Dimensions of the type (measured on the skin):—

Head and body 450 mm.; tail (c.) 290; hind foot (s. u.) 77; longest front claw (above) 14·5; longest hind claw 9.

Skull: condylo-basal length 81; basilar length 74·8; greatest breadth 36·3; length of nasals in middle line 15·3;

interorbital breadth 15; mastoid breadth 31; palatal length 44.5; breadth of palate outside p^4 23.2; greatest diameter of p^4 7.1, of m^2 5.7, of m_2 5.1.

Hab. Northern Congo. *Type* from Banzyville, Ubanghi.

Type obtained from a trader by Mr. Boyd Alexander. Five specimens examined.

This remarkable species differs widely from any previously known, its nearest ally, *C. obscurus*, being only about two thirds its size.

It is a curiously variable animal, both in colour and in the condition of its pelage, though this latter may be a question of season. A young example obtained by Emin Pasha in Niam-Niam is absolutely without the long hairs characteristic of two of the Alexander-Gosling specimens, while a third is in an intermediate condition.

An example of *Crossarchus Dybowskii*, Pousargues, was also obtained by the Expedition.

Crossarchus Talboti, sp. n.

A striped *Crossarchus* of medium size and very pale coloration.

Hair of back short (15–20 mm.) and rather harsh.

The usual colour-pattern of the group; ground-colour a dingy white, grizzled with black on the neck and shoulders, and becoming "pinkish buff" when alternating with black in the stripes of the back.

Approximate dimensions:—

Head and body 450 mm.; tail 300.

Hab. Bornu, North Nigeria.

Type. Adult. B.M. no. 5.5.13.2. Collected by Mr. P. A. Talbot and presented to the Natural History Museum.

A second specimen (young) which had been kept in captivity by Capt. Gosling shows that the pale coloration is quite normal and not an individual characteristic.

The species most resembling *Talboti* is *somalicus*, Thos.; but in that species the dark stripes of the colour-pattern are rather dark brown than black, while the paler are a red-brown approaching "hazel," so that the pattern is obscured, while in *Talboti* the contrast between the black and pale bars is strongly marked, though the general colour is even paler than in *somalicus*. The short hair of *Talboti* serves further to distinguish it from the long-haired (40 mm.) *somalicus*, and, lastly, it has a black tip to the tail which is wanting in *somalicus*.

Lycaon pictus sharicus, sp. n.

A medium-sized, bright-coloured *Lycaon* with very short hair.

Size intermediate between typical *pictus* from Nyasa and *pictus lupinus* from British East Africa.

Hair short (15 mm.), but not so short as in *L. p. somalicus*. The hair of neck behind ears, above and below, lengthened (20–25 mm.), suggesting a ruff; that of distal $\frac{2}{3}$ of tail long (60 mm.).

General colour above ochraceous buff, somewhat irregularly mottled with black and in the type specimen with some white blotches on the back; below mottled white, buff, and dark brown, the hair of the belly, however, so short and sparse that the mottled skin shows through, looking almost naked.

Muzzle black as far as the eyes, behind the eyes as far as the ears buffy similar to the ground-colour of the back, but very much less orange; a black median line on crown, extending along neck and indistinctly along back; tail for first third rich buffy, remainder black except for a conspicuous white patch almost immediately following the buffy basal portion and for the white tip. Chin dark brown, almost black. Anterior throat, corresponding with neck behind the ears above, mottled black and white. All hairs the same colour from base to tip.

Skull resembling that of typical *pictus*, especially in the narrowness between the orbits, but the brain-case distinctly fuller than in that form; pterygoid fossa narrow, greatest width 22 mm. against 25 mm. in *p. lupinus* and 27 mm. in typical *pictus*; bullæ smaller than in typical *pictus*, about as in *lupinus*. Teeth small, much smaller than in *pictus*, smaller even than in *lupinus*.

The following are measurements:—

Head and body 1030 mm.; tail 360; hind foot 212; ear 110.

Skull: greatest length 207; basal length 178; length of nasals diagonally 66; interorbital breadth 38; breadth of brain-case 68; palate length 95; length of upper carnassial 19.5; greatest breadth of same 9; length of bullæ 28.

Hab. Maui, Shari River.

Type. Adult female. Original number 36. Collected 10th May, 1905, by Capt. G. B. Gosling.

The colour-pattern is more nearly bilaterally symmetrical than in any other specimen in the Museum, but probably this is an individual character. Its smaller size serves to distinguish *sharicus* from typical *pictus*, as its greater size does from

lupinus, while its short fur differentiates it from all other forms except *pictus somalicus*, Thos. This last form has still shorter hair than *sharicus* and is very markedly smaller.

Mellivora concisa, sp. n.

A medium-sized *Mellivora* with the usual white mantle wanting on the rump and tail.

Size smaller than in typical *ratel*.

Hair of back 30 mm. long.

Colour-pattern as in most of the members of the genus, *i. e.* black with a mantle of white extending from the forehead to halfway down the tail, except that the white begins to die out in the median line from about the middle of the back posteriorly, disappearing completely on the rump and base of the tail.

Skull not differing materially from that of *ratel*, except in its markedly smaller size.

Measurements of the type (those of the body taken in the flesh):—

Head and body 580 mm.; tail 153; hind foot 94; ear 19.

Skull: greatest length 135; basal length 125; breadth of brain-case 60; interorbital breadth 33; palatal length 63; length of upper carnassial 12.5; greatest breadth of same 11.3.

Hab. Yo, Lake Chad.

Type. Adult male. Original number 62. Collected 7th December, 1904, by Capt. G. B. Gosling.

The complete absence of white on the rump and base of the tail suffices to distinguish *M. concisa* at a glance from any other form. Even should this modification of the usual colour-pattern prove hereafter to be merely individual, which, however, is most improbable, its marked inferiority in size justifies its separation from typical *ratel*.

Funisciurus Alexandri, sp. n.

A small *Funisciurus* of the same pattern as *Emini*, Stuhl., but much smaller.

Fur soft but short (8 mm. on the back).

General colour above a greenish yellow, approaching "olive-buff" of Ridgway; from the shoulders to the base of the tail a broad (5 mm.) median band, reddish orange in colour, flanked on each side by a black band half its width, and outside these again by a narrow pale yellowish band on each side. Colour below the same as the ground-colour of the back, but tinged with bright canary-yellow, especially on

the throat and chest. The ground-colour of the back extends over the whole head and face, except the ears, which are conspicuously white. The hairs of the tail (about 15 mm.) ringed pale and dark and pale tipped, except those at the extreme tip, which are longer and broadly black tipped.

Skull, though smaller in all ways, shaped much as in *Emini*; interorbital area, however, proportionally much broader and distinctly flatter, and postorbital processes very much further back than in *Emini*.

The following are measurements of the type specimen, the body-dimensions being those recorded by the collector:—

Head and body 110 mm.; tail 115; hind foot 26; ear 13.

Skull: greatest length 30; basilar length 22; brain-case 14.5; interorbital breadth 9; length of nasals 8.5; upper tooth-row 5.3; true molars 3.7; bullæ 7. (The measurements of the second specimen scarcely differ from these.)

Hab. Gudima, R. Iri, Upper Welle.

Type. An adult male. Original no. 122. Collected on 29th August, 1906, by Mr. Boyd Alexander. (Two specimens examined.)

Its small size and conspicuous white ears suffice to distinguish *Alexandri* at a glance from any other species.

Funisciurus Antonia, sp. n.

A very small striped species, like *F. Alexandri*, but the ears not white and the striping different.

Size slightly greater than in *F. Alexandri*, with which it forms a special section of the group characterized by small size and the short blunt-nosed skull. General ground-colour pale greenish yellow, paler and greyer than in *F. Böhmi* and *Alexandri*. Striping of back exactly as in *F. Böhmi Emini*, *i. e.* with four distinct black stripes, but the outer narrow pair only running halfway up the body from the loins. Median pale stripe about 5 mm. broad, pale yellowish; outer light stripes 2½–3 mm. broad, yellowish white, whiter than the median. Head of the general ground-colour, a dark mark running through the eye, slight in front of it, distinct behind it, succeeded below by a yellow line from whiskers to ear; upper eyelid also yellow. Ears of the general pale greenish-yellow colour, not conspicuously white as in *F. Alexandri*. Under surface broadly washed from chin to anus with bright yellowish buff. Limbs yellowish grey externally, buffy on their inner aspects. Tail slender, grizzled black and pale yellow, as in the allied species.

Skull larger than that of *F. Alexandri*, but of the same

general shape, much shorter than in *F. Böhmi*. Upper incisors very pale yellow in front.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 104 mm.; tail 126; hind foot 25; ear 12.

Skull: greatest length 31.5; basilar length 24.2; greatest breadth 19.4; interorbital breadth 9.6; palatilar length 12.2; length of upper tooth series (exclusive of the minute p^3) 5.1.

Hab. Ponthierville, above Stanley Falls, Upper Congo. Alt. 2000'.

Type. Adult female. Original number 351. Collected 21st February, 1907, by Douglas Carruthers. Two specimens.

This beautiful little squirrel is no doubt most nearly allied to *F. Alexandri* of the Welle, but in colour it almost exactly mimics the much larger *F. Böhmi Emini* which occurs with it.

Tatera lacustris, sp. n.

A *Tatera* of the *Emini* group, paler coloured than that species and with smaller bullæ.

Size about the same as *Emini*; fur long and fine, length on the back 15 mm., against 10 mm. in *Emini*; general colour above a rusty buff, pure on the flanks, much grizzled with black on the back, below pure white. Basal three fourths of dorsal hairs a silvery grey, tips buff, but in a certain percentage of the hairs of the back the terminal fourth is black. Cheeks, a patch above the eye and one behind the ears, and the whole of the under surface and inner sides of the limbs pure white. Tail above coloured like the back, below a silvery buff; hairs of terminal third lengthened to form a tuft, which is markedly darker than the rest of the body.

Skull almost as in *Emini*, but the nasals a shade longer and narrower, giving the skull a lighter appearance, and the interparietal more horizontal, making the skull slightly longer. The bullæ appreciably smaller than in *Emini*.

The following are measurements of some specimens:—

	No. 14, ♂, type.	3 ♀.	6 ♀.	7 ♀.	<i>Emini</i> .
Head and body	118	123	119	94	140
Tail	153	150	153	138	155
Hind foot	30	30	29	29	29
Ear	19	19	19	19	..
Greatest length of skull .	37	35	36	34	35
Basilar length	27	27	27	25	27
Brain-case, width	15	15	15	14	14
Interorbital width	6.5	6	6.5	6.1	6
Nasals	15	14	..	14	13
Upper molar series	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.2
Bullæ	9	9	9.1	9	10.4

Hab. Lake Chad.

Type. An adult male. Original number 14. Collected by Capt. G. B. Gosling on the 9th February, 1905. (Nine specimens examined.)

Wroughton, in his key to the genus *Tatera* (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. xvii. 1906, p. 477), placed *Emini* by itself at the end of the N.-African forms as the only species with a band of hair across the sole of the foot. Since then Thomas has described *Harringtoni* from Abyssinia (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. xviii., Oct. 1906, p. 303), which has the same character, and the present is a third species to be now added to the group. They may be fitted into Wroughton's key as follows:—

Sect. II.—B. *b. b*¹. Band of hair across sole of foot.

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| <p><i>a</i>². Size larger (head and body 140 mm., hind foot 30). Colour darker; lengthened hairs of tail extending over more than half its length. Length of skull 36 mm.; upper molar series 5·2; bullæ 10·4.....</p> <p><i>b</i>³. Size larger (head and body 120 mm., hind foot 30). Colour paler; lengthened hairs of tail extending over distal third of tail only. Length of skull 36 mm.; upper molar series 5·5; bullæ 9.....</p> <p><i>c</i>⁴. Size smaller (head and body 100 mm., hind foot 28). Colour darker; lengthened hairs of tail extending over more than half its length. Length of skull 30·7 mm.; upper molar series 4·3; bullæ 9.....</p> | <p><i>Emini.</i></p> <p><i>lacustris.</i></p> <p><i>Harringtoni.</i></p> |
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COLOMYS *, gen. nov. (*Murine*).

Like *Malacomys* and *Deomys* in external form, with similarly elongated feet, but the skull wholly different from that of either. Teeth strictly murine.

General form light and slender. Ears large. Forearms thin; thumb with a somewhat elongated nail. Hind limbs also very slender, the feet much lengthened, especially in the metatarsal region; metatarsi apparently somewhat loosely bound together, as though they might splay out from each other in walking on swampy soil. Tail of medium length, very thinly haired, not pencilled.

Skull of medium proportions, not in the least elongate as it is in *Malacomys*. Supraorbital and parietal regions scarcely ridged. Anterior plate of zygoma-root not projected forward, its front edge barely anterior to that of the bridge above. Palatal foramina large and open, but on the

* κῶλον, a limb. The Greek term for stilts, κῶλόβαθρον, is based on this word.

posterior third of the septum between them there are a pair of horizontal bony expansions projecting laterally and partly closing the foramina below. Palation just a little behind the back of m^3 , level with the front edge of the parapterygoid fossæ; these fossæ are broad and well defined anteriorly, but posteriorly the ectopterygoids soon become obsolete. Bullæ of medium proportions.

Incisors narrow, simple, flat or faintly concave in front, but they cannot be said to be grooved. Molars essentially as in *Mus* (comparison made with *M. rattus*), but the pattern rather more zigzagged, the median and lateral cusps higher and the valleys between them deeper. No trace of postero-internal secondary cusps, but on m^2 there is a small antero-external as well as the usual large antero-internal cusp. Cusps of lower molars very upright, not or but little slanted forwards; minute extra cusps present externally between the second and third laminae of m_1 and the two laminae of m_2 , also mesially at the hinder edge of both m_1 and m_2 ; m_3 distinctly bilaminate, the second lamina rather more than half the breadth of the first.

Type. *Colomys Goslingi*, sp. n.

This striking genus has clearly no real relationship to the other long-footed forms, *Malacomys* and *Deomys*, found in the same region. *Deomys* is a member of the Dendromyinae and *Malacomys* has an elongated skull, different in almost every detail from that of *Colomys*.

We have therefore here a very interesting case of geographical isomorphism, three unrelated genera all showing the same elongated metatarsi, and we trust that some observer on the spot may be able to discover what special form of surroundings has produced their common characteristic.

Colomys Goslingi, sp. n.

About half the bulk of *Mus rattus*. Fur short, rather crisp and velvety in texture, but not spiny; hairs of back 7-8 mm. in length. General colour above between wood-brown and cinnamon, a posterior dorsal area more blackened. Under surface pure sharply defined white, the hairs white to their bases; line of demarcation very high on checks and sides, fully halfway up the body, the white area taking in the whole of the fore limbs, which are white throughout, but the hind limbs have a narrow darker line running down behind them to the ankles. Ears fairly large, practically naked, grey; a prominent white spot on the side of the head below the notch. Upper surface of hands white, of feet flesh-colour. Tail finely scaled, 12 scales to the centimetre,

practically naked, the few hairs at the end about a millimetre in length, uniformly grey above and below.

Skull and teeth as described above.

Dimensions of the type (measured on the skin):—

Head and body (c.) 140 mm.; tail 156; hind foot 38·5; ear (c.) 17.

Skull: greatest length 32·5; basilar length 26; zygomatic breadth 15·8; nasals $12·2 \times 4$; interorbital breadth 4·8; brain-case, breadth 14; interparietal $5 \times 10·5$; anterior zygomatic plate 2·4; palatilar length 15; diastema 9·1; palatal foramina $7·2 \times 3·2$; length of upper molar series 5·2.

Hab. Gambi, Welle R.

Type. Adult male. Original number G. B. G. 92. Collected 31st January, 1906, by Capt. G. B. Gosling. One specimen only.

Monbuttu name "Monbongolo."—*G. B. G.*

We have named this handsome species, the type of a most distinct new genus, in honour of its captor, Capt. Gosling, whose untimely death has deprived science of one who took an intense interest in the collection of Mammalia, and who we had hoped would have taken up their study at home with the same zeal that he devoted to their capture abroad.

Thamnomys kuru, sp. n.

A *Thamnomys* of the *venustus-rutilans* group, but markedly smaller than either of those species.

Fur of back rather long (10 mm.) and silky. General colour above dark brown, grizzled with yellowish buff, below white, more or less stained with pinkish buff.

Whole upper surface of body a dark brown grizzled with orange-buff (the hairs dark slate-colour, a large proportion, almost all at the root of the tail, tipped with orange-buff, the remainder with very dark brown, almost black), paling rather suddenly at the sides into the white of the belly (the hairs of which are white to their bases), a certain amount of orange- or pinkish-buff suffusion modifying the white colour of the under surface of the body, especially on the chest and on inner side of limbs. Tail dark, regularly but sparsely clothed on proximal half with very short brown hairs, thence distally length of hairs increasing until at tip they measure 5–6 mm. in length; rings of tail 20–21 to the inch.

The skull much smaller than in *rutilans*; comparing with a specimen of that species of like age from the Cameroons the skull is one fifth shorter and proportionally narrower and the upper molar series is 5·5 mm. only, instead of 6·2 mm. The first and second molars show the characteristic third

postero-internal cusp quite as plainly as either *venustus* or *rutilans*.

Dimensions of the type (taken on the skin):—

Head and body 135 mm.; tail 160; hind foot 24; ear 15.

Skull: greatest length 29; basilar length 23; greatest breadth 15; nasals 10; interorbital breadth 5·6; brain-case breadth 12·7; palatilar length 12·5; diastema 8; palatal foramina 6·5; upper molar series 5·5.

Mr. Alexander has recorded the body-dimensions of another specimen (skull missing), taken the same day and obviously older, as follows:—Head and body 145 mm.; tail 200; hind foot 35 (?25); ear 15. These measurements agree fairly closely, but for the shorter ear, with those of *rutilans* and *venustus*.

Hab. Angu, Welle River.

Type. Young adult female. Original number 87. Collected by Capt. G. B. Gosling on the 30th January, 1906.

This species, though undoubtedly closely allied to *venustus* and *rutilans*, and, except for the smaller ears and some small differences of fur, texture, and colour, not easy to distinguish externally, is readily separable by the smaller skull and teeth.

Lophuromys major, sp. n.

A large *Lophuromys* about the size of *Ansorgei*, de Wint., but with the colouring of *aquilus*, True.

General colour above a very dark brown, minutely speckled with cinnamon, merging without any sharply defined line into "vinaceous cinnamon" below.

Hair of the back &c. rather short (8 mm.), shorter than in *Ansorgei*, rather harsher than in *aquilus* and much more so than in *Ansorgei*; basal $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$ of each hair cinnamon, the remainder black, with a subterminal cinnamon ring; on the belly the hairs of one colour from base to tip. Crown of head and face coloured like the back; ears and tail looking almost naked to the unaided eye, but covered with minute black hairs through which the skin-colour shows. Chin, throat, and inner side of limbs coloured like the belly, but in a rather darker shade.

Skull markedly larger than in any other species of *Lophuromys* except *Ansorgei*, with which it closely agrees in size and shape. Teeth as in *Ansorgei*.

Dimensions (those of the body measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 145 mm.; tail 72; hind foot 25; ear 15.

Skull: palatilar length 15; brain-case breadth 13; inter-

orbital breadth 7; length of nasals 14·7; upper molar tooth-row 5·5.

Hab. Bwanda, R. Ubanghi.

Type. Old male. Original no. 44. Collected by Mr. Boyd Alexander, 25th December, 1905.

The species at present known in this genus fall into three well-marked colour-groups, viz.:—(1) general colour without any speckling, either dark brown, as in *sikapusi* from the West Coast and *Ansozei* from Lake Victoria, or olive-grey, as in *Woosnami*; (2) general colour a dark brown, finely speckled with dark buff or cinnamon, as in *aquilus* from Kilimanjaro and the present form; and (3) general colour a dark brown, coarsely speckled with pale buff or yellow, as in *flavopunctatus* from the extreme north-east of Africa. By its colouring the present species falls in the *aquilus* group, but is markedly larger than any form in that group, and though it closely agrees in all dimensions with *Ansozei*, it is sharply differentiated from all the *sikapusi* group by its colouring.

Lophuromys luticeps, sp. n.

Near *L. aquilus*; the brain-case broader and lower and the palatal foramina shorter.

External characters very much as in *L. aquilus*, though the speckling may be a trifle stronger. General colour of the same warm vandyke-brown above and dull russet below. In a young specimen the posterior back is unspeckled, as in *L. sikapusi*, and the belly is more strongly tawny.

Skull shorter and broader than in *L. aquilus*, the brain-case peculiarly broad, rounded and low, the height from bulla to crown a millimetre or more less than in that species; ridges practically undeveloped behind postorbital processes; anterior root of zygoma projected forward as in *aquilus*, not narrow and slanting as in *L. Woosnami*; palatal foramina unusually short, widely open.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh):—

Head and body 108 mm.; tail (broken, in an immature specimen 54 mm.); hind foot 20; ear 18.

Skull: greatest length 29·3; basilar length 24; zygomatic breadth 15·2; nasals, length 11·5; interorbital breadth 6·3; breadth of brain-case 13·7; height of brain-case including bullæ 10·6; palatilar length 12; palatal foramina 6·2; length of upper molar series 5.

Hab. Lake Kivu. Alt. 4900'.

Type. Adult female in British Museum. Original number 318. Collected 29th November, 1906, by Douglas Carruthers. A second (immature) specimen from the Mfumbiro volcanoes.

This species is no doubt closely allied to the common *L. aquilus* of British East Africa, but may be distinguished by its differently shaped brain-case and shorter palatal foramina.

Thryonomys Harrisoni, sp. n.

A *Thryonomys* of the *gregorianus-Scateri* group, more closely allied to the former; the remarkable postorbital processes so characteristic of the latter entirely absent.

Size, judging from the skulls, rather larger than in *gregorianus*.

As compared with the skull of *gregorianus* that of *Harrisoni* is markedly longer and narrower; the frontal depressions less marked; postorbital processes even less developed; the lacrymal bone smaller and the anterior edge of malar broader, so that the distance between these two bones is very markedly smaller, scarcely more than one third the same distance in *gregorianus*; the nasals longer and the portion of the premaxillary flanking them narrower. The following measurements taken on the type skulls of the two species demonstrate these differences very clearly:—

	<i>Harrisoni.</i>	<i>gregorianus.</i>
Greatest length	91	82
Greatest breadth	52	54
Nasals, length	30	26.5
Frontals, length	25.5	23
Interorbital breadth	28.5	30
Greatest width of rostrum posteriorly, { across premaxillaries	20	24
Posterior breadth of nasals	13	13
Distance on the orbit between malar { and lacrymal	5.5	2
Upper molar series	16	16

Hab. Loka, 60 miles S.W. of Fort Berkeley, Lado District.

Type. Skull and imperfect skin. B.M. no. 4.9.28.2. Collected and presented by Col. J. J. Harrison.

Lepus chadensis, sp. n.

A very pale-coloured long-eared hare of rather large size. Size rather larger than in *athiopicus*, *Hawkeri*, &c.

Fur of back short (15 mm.), but soft and silky.

General colour above a drab-grey, with only a very faint buffy suffusion on the back; below pure white. Eye-ring white; exterior margin of ears white, inner margin fringed with pale buff; fringe at tip of ears black outside, pale buff inside. Chin white; neck, above to half the length of the ears, below to the level of the fore legs, "pinkish buff." The hairs of the back pale grey from their bases for half their length, remaining half about equally black and pale buff.

Measurements of the type (taken in the flesh):—

Head and body 434 mm.; tail 115; hind foot 121; ear 97.

Hab. Kadde, Lake Chad.

Type. Adult male. Original number 19. Collected by Mr. Boyd Alexander on 29th December, 1904.

The present species very closely resembles *L. Hawkeri*, Thos., from the Soudan, which, however, is smaller, darker, and more sandy-coloured.

Cephalophus rufilatus rubidior, subsp. n.

A *Cephalophus* related to *rufilatus*, Gr., from Gambia, of about the same size, but much redder in colour.

Fur rather long and harsh. General colour a dark red-brown, near "burnt-sienna," with a narrow median dorsal patch much darker, with a slight bluish tinge. Below a paler shade of the dorsal colour.

Colour-pattern as in *rufilatus*, the dark dorsal area hardly so sharply defined, the "ochraceous buff" ground-colour of that species replaced by "burnt-sienna," and the "smoke-grey" of the nape, dorsal patch, and feet by "slate-grey." Chin and inner side of thighs white in both forms.

Skull entirely as in *rufilatus*, except that the bullæ are larger.

Dimensions of type:—

Head and body 800 mm.; tail 115; hind foot 65; ear 65.

Skull: greatest length 155; basilar length 135; greatest breadth 68; length of nasals 50; length of rostrum in front of orbit 74; length of frontals 65; bullæ 22.5.

Hab. Basin of the Upper Welle.

Type. Young adult male. Original number 65. Collected by Mr. Boyd Alexander on 30th January, 1906.

A second specimen, obtained at the same time and place, though a female and younger, is exactly like the type. Considering the great distance separating the habitat of this form from that of *rufilatus* on the Gambia, it is perfectly clear that

it should be distinguished from that animal; but as the Museum contains a specimen (unfortunately quite young) from Nigeria which seems to be intermediate between the two, we prefer for the present to consider it merely as a subspecies.

Cephalophus Claudi, sp. n.

A *Cephalophus* allied to and about the size of *nigrifrons*, Gray, from the Gaboon, but much darker and richer in colour.

Fur as in *nigrifrons*. General colour above near "burntsienna"; only slightly paler on the haunches and belly.

Colour-pattern of the head and face as in *nigrifrons*, but the actual colours darker; a strong suffusion of black on the shoulders: tail for basal third of its length same colour as back; second third very sparsely covered with long whitish hairs; terminal third forming a well-furnished black tuft, the extreme tip with tendency to show white. Throat, belly, and inner side of limbs only slightly paler than back; the belly with a median dark stripe from the chest to the navel. The fore legs "blue" (as in *nigrifrons* and many others), but the body-colour extending down to the metatarsus, much lower than in *nigrifrons*.

Skull: as compared with that of *nigrifrons* markedly longer in front of the orbit, narrower between the orbits, flatter on the forehead; teeth markedly broader; bullæ larger.

Dimensions of the type (taken in the skin):—

Head and body 920 mm.; tail 150; hind foot 210; ear 85.

Skull: greatest length 185; basilar length 170; greatest breadth 77; length of rostrum in front of orbit 102; length of nasals 75; length of frontals 70; interorbital breadth 38; bullæ 27.

Hab. Bambili, Welle Basin.

Type. Adult female. Original number 118. Collected by Capt. G. B. Gosling on 15th April, 1906.

Cephalophus rubidus, Thos., from Ruwenzori is, equally with *nigrifrons*, closely related to the present form. The presence of a white chin-patch and the complete absence of the dark mantle, belly-stripe, and colouring above the hock suffice to distinguish it from *Claudi*. The skull-characters indicated above as separating the present form from *nigrifrons* differentiate it still more markedly from *rubidus*, as is shown by the following comparative measurements:—

	<i>Claudi.</i>	<i>nigrifrons.</i>	<i>rubidus.</i>
Length of rostrum in front of orbit . .	102	92	85
Length of nasals	75	70	60
Breadth between orbits	38	40	40
Greatest breadth of m^2 at alveolus . . .	12.5	10	10

Ourebia Goslingi, sp. n.

An *Ourebia* of the size of *hastata*, Peters, from Nyasa, larger than *kenyæ*, Meinertzh., of British East Africa, and with longer horns than *montana*, Cretzschm., from the Soudan, with a striking black patch on the forehead between the horns, extending on to the base of the ears.

Colour-pattern and colouring as in other members of the genus, but there is a distinct darkening of the back (even blackish in the type specimen), and a well-marked black patch on the forehead between the horns, extending on to the bases of the ears, curiously recalling the somewhat similar marking in the very distinct *O. oribi* of S. Africa.

Skull only equalled in size by that of *hastata*; distinguished by a marked and characteristic convexity of the rostrum, commencing in front of the frontal depression, and extending to the unusually depressed tips of the nasals. Horns longer than in *montana*, but shorter and slighter than in *kenyæ*.

Dimensions of the type:—

Head and body 940 mm.; tail 94; hind foot 300; ear 107.

Skull: greatest length 182; basilar length 160; greatest width 73; length of rostrum in front of orbit 98; length of nasals 65; length of frontals 56; interorbital breadth 44; bullæ 20.

Hab. Niangara, Upper Welle Basin.

Type. Adult female. Original number 125. Collected by Capt. G. B. Gosling on 9th June, 1906. (Examined two complete specimens and one head-skin and skull.)

The frontal black patch of this species is a very distinctive character, and is equally distinct in all three of the specimens examined. In the Natural History Museum collection there is a specimen of *montana* (?) from the White Nile which has a distinct dark brown patch on the vertex; this, however, does not extend on to the bases of the ears; in no other form is a black patch like that of the present species to be found except in the South African *O. oribi*, a species geographically barred from any close affinity. The larger skull differentiates *O. Goslingi* from either *montana* or *kenyæ*, and from *hastata* it is separated as well by its geographical position as by the peculiar profile of its skull and its black frontal patch.